THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

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ANTED
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JOHN DOUGALL,
Witness Office, Montreal
Jan. 2 1856.

POETRY.

THE CORONATION IN MOSCOW.

BY A BRITISH CYNIC.

Hark! the cannon are roaring, the bell-ringers clang!
Alexander is coming this way to be crowned;
Obligations are ever attended with noise,
For then still will be men, and boys always boys.

Here they come and who first? the police I presume,
Yes the mounted police, who sport helmet and plume;
"Move on there!" they'll scarce have occasion to say,
For nobody's likely to get in their way.

The procession comes after, 'mid shouts of applause,
Which every procession is likely to cause
If it flashes and shines and is colored enough,
No matter at all whom 'tis got up to puff.

The wearers are nothing without arms and clothes
The excitement is caused them, by these and by those;
Yellow jackets and gossamer chain mail combine,
With embroidered horse-cloths, in front of the line.

Follow lances and pennons, and matchlocks and swords,
The old-fashioned weapons of barbarous hordes,
With cast upon shoulders, and sash around waist,
Picturesque in effect, Oriental in taste.

Black sheep-skins, red skull-caps, flags white, red and blue,
(There's a song of that name which in Moscow won't do,)
And a bristling array of long red-handled pikes;
How the multitude roars; this is just what it likes.

Blue uniforms, mounted, and others than blue,
Bespangled with jewels and brilliant of hue,
Of all sorts of colors all manner of vests,
And orders, stars, crosses, and ribbands on breasts.

Gown, turbans, and trousers, camises, capotes,
Red, white, yellow breeches, and antique steel coats
And scarlet and purple, and mazarine boots,
Yataghans, battle-axes, and gold and green suits.

Horse-trappings and liveries domestic and state,
Having heaps of gold lace upon every plate,
Chariots crimson and gilt; helmet, armour and crest,
Then his Majesty next, so I thrust out in his best.

Then the court, and court ladies, and lastly the crowd,
Their shouts and their cries how accordingly loud!
And a sight that is doubly scarce other day,
Will howl in the same place and just the same way.

And what sort of men did these dresses contain?
Of the whole for a couple of cents of the train,
Some sixty in number, with cold bitter blame
Fare most shoeless are, and in cracked hats they hail on.

Knee shorts, white silk stockings, and shoes on their feet,
With buckles confined, make their raiment complete;
And their shorts were of plush—in their tight buckled shoes,
These same gentlemen walked, in the loose, by twos.

In their suit, 'twas remarked, they limped somewhat and flinched,
For their shoes were made new, and unpleasantly pinched.
All the slaves of a despot, howe'er smart their dress,
Are but flunkeys who feel the shoe pinch more or less.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Young Philosopher—Sketch for Parents.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Mr. Solomon Winthrop was a plain old farmer—an austere, precise man, who did everything by established rules, and who could see no reason why people should grasp at things beyond what had been reached by their great grandfathers. He had three children, two boys and a girl. There was Jeremiah, seventeen years old, Samuel fifteen, and Fanny, thirteen.

It was a cold winter's day. Samuel was in the kitchen reading a book, and so interested was he that he did not notice the entrance of his father. Jeremiah was engaged in ciphering out a sum which he had found in his arithmetic.

"Sam," said the farmer to his youngest boy, "have you worked out that sum yet?"

"No sir," returned the boy in a hesitating manner.

"Did'nt I tell you to stick to your arithmetic till you had done it?" uttered Mr. Winthrop in a severe tone.

Samuel hung down his head and looked troubled.

"Why hav'nt you done it?" continued the father.

"I can't do it, sir," tremblingly returned the boy.

"Can't do it? And why not? Look at Jerry there, with his slate and arithmetic. He had ciphered further than you have long before he was as old as you are."

"Jerry was always fond of mathematical problems, sir, but I can't fasten my mind on them. They have no interest for me."

"That's because you don't try to feel any interest in your studies. What book is that you are reading?"

"It is a work on philosophy, sir."

"A work on fiddle-sticks! Go put it away this instant, and then get your slate and don't let me see you away from your arithmetic again until you can work out these roots. Do you understand me?"

Samuel made no answer, but silently he put away his philosophy, and then got his slate and arithmetic and sat down in the chimney corner again. His nether lip trembled, and his eyes were moistened for he was unhappy. His father had been harsh toward him, and he felt that it was without just cause.

"Sam," said Jerry, as soon as the father was gone, "I will do that sum for you."

"No, Jerry," returned the younger brother, but yet with a grateful look; "that would be deceiving father. I will try to do the sum, though I fear I shall not succeed."

Samuel worked very hard but all to no purpose. His mind was not on the subject before him. The roots and squares, the basis, hypothenuses and perpendiculars, though comparatively simple in themselves, were to him a mingled mass of incomprehensible things, and the more he tried the more did he become perplexed and bothered. The truth was his father did not understand him.

Samuel was a bright boy, and uncommonly intelligent *for one of his age*. Mr. Winthrop was a thorough mathematician—he never yet came across a problem he could not solve, and he desired that his sons should be like him, for he conceived that the acme of educational perfection lay in the power of conquering Euclid, and he often expressed his opinion that were Euclid living then, he could "give the old geometrician a tussle." He seemed to forget that different minds were made with different capacities, that what one mind grasps with ease, another of equal power would fail to comprehend. Hence because Jeremiah progressed rapidly in his mathematical studies and could already survey a piece of land of many angles, he imagined that because Samuel made no progress in the same branch, he was idle and careless, and he treated him accordingly. He never candidly conversed with his younger son, with a view to ascertain the true bent of his mind, but he had his own standard of the power of all minds, and he pertinaciously adhered to it.

There was another thing that Mr. Winthrop could not see, and that was, that Samuel was continually pondering upon such profitable matters as interested him and that he was scarcely ever idle, nor did his father see either that if he ever wished his boy to become a mathematician, he was pursuing the very course to prevent such a result. Instead of endeavouring to make the study interesting to the child, he was making it obnoxious.

The dinner hour came, and Samuel had not yet worked out the sum. His father was angry and obliged the boy to go without his dinner, at the same time, telling him that he was an idle, lazy child.

Poor Samuel left the kitchen and went up to his chamber and cried. At length his mind seemed to pass from the wrong he had suffered at the hand of his parent, and took another turn, and the grief marks left his face. There was a large fire in the room below his chamber, so that he was not very cold; and getting up he went to a small closet, and from beneath a lot of old clothes he dragged forth some long strips of wood and commenced whittling. It was not for mere pastime that he whittled, for he was fashioning some curious affair from those pieces of wood. He had bits of wire, little scraps of tin plate, pieces of twine, and some dozen small wheels that he made himself, and he seemed to be working to get them together after some peculiar fashion of his own.

Half the afternoon had thus passed away when his sister entered his chamber. She had her apron gathered up in her hand, and after closing the door slowly behind her, she approached the spot where her brother sat.

"Here, Sammy—see, I have brought you something to eat. I know you must be hungry."

As she spoke she opened her apron and took out four cakes and a piece of pie and cheese. The boy was hungry, and he hesitated not to avail himself of his sister's kind offer. He kissed her as he took the cake, and thanked her.

"O, what a pretty thing that is you are making," uttered Fanny as she gazed upon the result of her brother's labours. "Won't you give it to me after it's done?"

"Not this one sister," returned the boy with a smile; but as soon as I get time I will make you one equally as pretty."

Fanny thanked her brother and shortly afterward left the room, and the boy resumed his work.

At the end of the week the curious materials that had been subjected to Samuel's jack-knife and pincers had assumed form and comeliness, and they were jointed and grooved together in a curious combination. The embryo philosopher set the machine—for it looked much like a machine—upon the floor and then stood off and gazed upon it. His eyes gleamed with a peculiar glow of satisfaction, and he looked proud and happy. While yet he stood and gazed upon the child of his labor, the door of his chamber opened and his father entered.

"What—are you not studying?" exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, as he noticed the boy standing idle in the middle of the floor.

Samuel trembled when he heard his father's voice, and he turned pale with fear.

"Ha, what is this?" said Mr. Winthrop as he caught sight of the construction on the floor. "This then, is the secret of your idleness. Now I see how it is that you cannot master your studies. You spend your time in making play-houses and fly-pens. I'll see whether you'll attend to your lessons or not. There!"

As the father uttered that simple interjection, he placed his foot on the object of his displeasure. The boy uttered a quick cry and sprang forward, but he was too late. The curious construction was crushed to atoms—the labor of long weeks utterly gone! The lad gazed for a moment upon the mass of ruins, and then covering his face with his hands he burst into tears.

"Ain't you ashamed?" said Mr. Winthrop, "a great boy like you to spend time on such clap-traps, and then cry about it because I choose that you should attend to your studies? Now go to the barn and shell corn."

The boy was too full of grief to make any explanation, and without a word he left his chamber; and for long days afterward he was sad and downhearted.

"Samuel," said Mr. Winthrop, one day after the spring had opened, "I have seen Mr. Young, and he is willing to take you as an apprentice. Jerry and I can get along on the farm and I think the best thing you can do is to learn the blacksmith's trade.—I have given up all hopes of ever making a surveyor of you and if you had a farm you would not know how to measure it and lay it out. Jerry will soon be able to take my place as surveyor, and I have already made arrangements for having him sworn and obtaining a commission. But your trade is a good one, however, and I have no doubt you will be able to make a living at it."

Mr. Young was a blacksmith in a neighbouring town, and carried on quite an extensive business, and moreover he had the reputation of being a fine man. Samuel was delighted with his father's proposal, and when he learned that Mr. Young also carried on quite a large machine shop, he was in ecstacies. His trunk was packed—a good supply of clothes having been provided—and after kissing his mother and sister, and shaking hands with his father and brother he mounted the stage and set out for his new destination.

He found Mr. Young all that he could wish, and he went into his business with an assiduity that surprised his master. One evening after Samuel Winthrop had been with his new master six months, the latter coming into the shop one night after all the journeymen had quit work and gone home, he found the youth busily engaged in filing a piece of iron. There were quite a number of pieces laying on the bench by his side, some of which were curiously rivited together and fixed with springs and slides, while others appeared not yet ready for their destined use. Mr. Young ascertained what the young workman was up to, and he not only encouraged him in his undertaking but he stood for half an hour and watched him at his work. The next day Samuel Winthrop was removed from the blacksmith shop to the machine shop.

Samuel often visited his parent, and at the end of two years his father was not a little surprised when Mr. Young informed him that Samuel was the most useful hand he had.

Time flew by fast. Samuel was twenty-one, Jeremiah had been free two years, and he was one of the most efficient worthy surveyors in the country. Mr. Winthrop looked upon his eldest son with pride, and often expressed a wish that the other son could have been like him. Samuel had come home to visit his parents, and Mr. Young had come with him.

"Mr. Young," said Mr. Winthrop after the tea things had been cleared away, "that is a fine factory they have erected in your town."

"Yes," returned Mr. Young, "there are three of them and they are doing a heavy business."

"I understand that they have an extensive machine shop connected with the factories. Now, if my boy, Sam, is as good a workman as you say he is, perhaps he might get a first-rate situation there."

Mr. Young looked at Samuel and smiled.

"By-the-way," continued the old farmer, "what is all this noise I hear and see in the papers about those patent 'Winthrop looms.' They tell me they go ahead of anything that was ever got up before?"

"You must ask your son about that," returned Mr. Young. "That's some of Samuel's business."

"Eh? What? My son? Some of Sam—" The old man stopped short and gazed at his son. He was bewildered.—It could not be that his son—his idle son—was the inventor of the great power loom that had taken all the manufacturers by surprise.

"What do you mean," he at length asked.

"It is simply this, father, that this loom is mine," returned Samuel, with a look of conscious pride, "I invented it, and have taken a patent right, and I have already been offered $10,000 for the right of patent in two adjoining States. Don't you remember that *clap-trap* that you crushed with your feet six years ago?"

"Yes," answered the old man, whose eyes were bent to the floor, and over whose mind a new light seemed to be breaking.

"Well," continued Samuel, "that was almost a pattern of the very loom I have set up in the factories, though of course I have made some alteration, and improvement, and there is room for more yet."

"And that was what you were studying when you used to stand and see me weave, and when you used to fumble about so much," said Mrs. Winthrop.

"You are right, mother. Even then I had conceived the idea I have since carried out."

"And that is why you could not understand my mathematical problems," uttered Mr. Winthrop as he started from his chair and took the youth by the hand.

"Samuel, my son, forgive me for the harshness I have used towards you. I have been blind, foolishly so, and now I see how I misunderstood you. While I thought you were idle and careless, you were solving a philosophical problem that I never could have comprehended. Forgive me, Samuel,—I meant well enough, but I lacked judgment and discrimination."

Of course, the old man had long since been forgiven for his harshness, and his mind was open to a new lesson, human nature. It was simply this:

Different minds have different capacities, and no mind can be driven to love that for which it has no taste. First seek to understand the natural abilities and dispositions of children, and then in your management of their education for after life, govern yourself accordingly. George Coombe one of the greatest moral philosophers of his day could hardly reckon in simple addition, and Colburn the mathematician could not write out a common-place address.

Woman's partiality for thin shoes is to be accounted for by her insuperable dislike to a thin understanding.

At Enuchal, Madeira, it is the fashion to wear white boots instead of black ones. A lump of chalk serves in the place of the blackening box and brush.

Some impertinent old bachelor says:—Show me all the dresses a woman has worn in the course of her life, and I will write her biography from them.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

To America by the St. Lawrence, no Canadian Trade.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—Having noticed in your issue of the 12th inst., an article in the *Montreal Herald* in reference to the mail steam service between Liverpool and North America, and its influence on the Canadian trade, I shall feel obliged for space in your columns, briefly to call to the same subject which at present is exciting great attention in Canada, and cannot be matter of indifference to the Government and people of this country.

The question is, shall the trade of Canada and the Western States of America flow through American channels of communication between the ocean and the interior, or shall that trade pass through Canadian channels? I shall attempt to show that, by the present large subsidy given by the British Government for the ocean mail service to Halifax, Boston and New York while no aid whatever is given to the ocean steamers by the St. Lawrence, a great injury is inflicted on Canada, and an influence thereby created, which tends powerfully to attract and has attracted trade to the Atlantic ports of the United States; that the mails can now be delivered not only in Canada, but in all parts of the United States, in less time through the route of the St. Lawrence during the period of navigation, and in winter to Portland until St. John's, New Brunswick, or Halifax, is connected to Maine by railway.

That I may be better understood, and the position of Canada, in relation to this question, more clearly defined, I would state that after the repeal of the differential duties in 1846, in favour of colonial agricultural products, Canada had no more advantage in the markets of Britain than the United States, or any other foreign country, and it soon became evident that the trade which had been forced to Quebec and Montreal through the influence of these differential duties could not be retained unless the cost of transport from the interior of Canada and the States to Britain was as low by the St. Lawrence as through U. S. routes.

That Canada was not prepared for this contest with the adjoining States in 1846, will be readily admitted when it is considered that in that year and for some years before, both Boston and New York were connected by various lines of railway with Lake Erie and Buffalo, while at the same time the only railway then existing in British America was 14 miles in Lower Canada. The Canals of New York connecting the Lakes Ontario and Erie with the Hudson river, had then been in operation for 22 years, while the Canals on the St. Lawrence were only opened in 1819.

The North American royal mail steamers were established in 1839, and in 1840 ran fortnightly to Halifax and Boston.—The same steamers now form a weekly line to Halifax and Boston, and direct to New York, at an annual cost to the British Government of £186,000 sterling; but in no instance are the mails or freight destined for Canada landed at Halifax, but at either Boston or New York, and are carried to their destination through American territory and by American canals and railroads.—The Government of the United States also subsidize an American line of steamers at an annual cost of $858,000 per annum.

Such were the disadvantages under which Canada had to enter into competition with her intelligent and active neighbours, without railroads, her canals unfinished, and the British and American Governments paying together a sum exceeding £350,000 per annum as a subsidy to mail steamships. It is therefore not surprising that trade should have been attracted away from the St. Lawrence route, to which no aid has been extended, and to American Atlantic ports, and that freight should be less by the one route than the other. The actual results are in perfect agreement with the circumstances. The imports and exports of the Western States, and of Western Canada have vastly increased since 1846, but the imports and exports of the St. Lawrence in 1855 were not greater than in 1845. The average cost of a barrel of flour in the nine years ending 1854, from New York to Liverpool, was 2s. 0½d. while the average cost from Montreal in the same period was 3s. 10½d., or about 180 per cent higher by the one route than the other.

Whatever may have been the disadvantages under which Canada was then compelled to contend, certainly she did not long mourn over her position, and it must be acknowledged, I think, that the increased energy and self-reliance of her merchants, since the commercial policy of the late Sir Robert Peel was inaugurated, has far out-weighed all the advantages arising from the previous colonial enervating system.

After 1847, public works of various kinds necessary to enable Canada to begin the competition for the interior trade were commenced, and have been vigorously and consistently pushed forth. I say begin, because the position which Boston and New York occupied in 1846, in reference to railways will only be achieved by Canada in October next, when Quebec will be connected by railroad with the Upper Lakes, and the net-work of railways in the United States as far south as New Orleans, and west as far as the Missouri river. Navigation for the largest class of vessels from sea has been rendered practicable as far as Montreal, a point 100 miles nearer the interior than any other point on the continent. Light-houses have been built in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a line of screw steam vessels has been established at an annual cost to the Province of $24,000, for a fortnightly line to the St. Lawrence for seven months, and for five months to Portland—the Atlantic terminus of the Great Western Railway. This line of steam vessels has been eminently successful in demonstrating the great value of the St. Lawrence route, and although the ships are not equal in size or speed to the vessels of the line running to New York or Boston, yet the mails between Canada and Britain since these vessels commenced running have been delivered earlier than the mails coming through the United States. Trade is also increasing. The Board of Trade of Montreal in presenting a memorial to His Excellency, the Governor General, on the 22nd ult., says:—"That the advantages arising from the establishment of direct communication by steam between this country and England, already apparent in the marked increase of exports from the St. Lawrence, in the partial restoration to our own channels of the import trade which has of late years sought American routes, and in the earlier receipt of European intelligence, would be greatly augmented by the formation of a weekly line."

But, however successful the line has been in demonstrating the shortness of the route by the St. Lawrence, I regret to say it has not been so to the contractors; and with their subsidy of $24,000 from the Province of Canada they are at the mercy and can be run off at the pleasure of the contractors who receive £186,000 sterling from the British Government and $865,000 from the American Government.

Of the £799,735 annually paid for the mail steam packet service to the various colonies, Canada, the most magnificent of the whole, not only receives no part of this enormous amount, but the influence and weight of the British Government are thrown into the scale against Canada by a subsidy of £186,000 sterling, the effect of which is to lead "British and British American commerce captive into American ports."

I shall now show that, with vessels of equal speed to those running to New York and Boston, the mails between Britain and any part of the United States can be delivered in less time by the St. Lawrence during the navigation, and in winter by the way of Portland.

A careful examination of the matter will demonstrate that in order to secure the most rapid delivery of the mails between any part of America and Great Britain the voyage of the Atlantic steamer should terminate at that point nearest to Britain, and which also shall be in connection by railroad with other parts of the interior.

The distance from Liverpool to New York—I obtain my figures from Mr. Wyld of Charing-cross—is computed to be 2,983 geographical miles; from Liverpool to Quebec, 2,592 miles, via the Straits of Belle Isle. If, therefore, the *Persia* or any other vessel, makes the voyage to New York in 10 days, it follows that the same vessel would have run to Quebec in 8 days 19 hours; and as the distance from Quebec to New York by railroad is 570 miles, or 19 hours at 30 miles an hour, it is evident that the mails by the steamer to Quebec would be in New York 19 hours earlier than if the *Persia*, or other steamer, had gone direct from Liverpool to New York.

Boston, the nearest eastern American port to Great Britain, under the present mail contract, is 2,790 miles from Liverpool. Suppose such a vessel as the *Persia* able to make the voyage in 9½ days, Quebec could, by the same vessel, be reached in 8 days 14 hours, and with 14½ hours to pass over 430 miles of railway from Quebec, it is clear that the mails even to this point could be delivered in eight hours and a half less time than by the steamer direct from Liverpool to Boston.

New Orleans is 2,290 English miles distant by rail from New York, via Charleston, or three days and four hours, or thirteen days four hours from Liverpool.—Quebec, via Toledo and Cairo, is distant 2,222, miles by rail from New Orleans, or three days and two hours, which added to the time of the ocean voyage to Quebec, makes 11 days 12 hours, or a saving in time of transport of mails from Liverpool to New Orleans of 40 hours. Take one more instance to the West. New York is distant by rail from Detroit (across the Niagara) 785 miles. Quebec is distant from Detroit 752 miles. The ocean voyage to Quebec being eight days ten hours and to New York ten days, the saving in time would be 37 hours via Quebec. This difference will be greater when the railroad which is now in course of construction to Trois Pistoles will be finished—150 miles below Quebec.

Before the completion of our railroads Canada could not (although having the nearest ocean port to Britain,) and did not demand from the British Government any change of the contract for ocean mail service to America. Now the circumstances are changed, and the Canadian public and press will be deemed right in demanding of the Government on this side either that the subsidy for all mail steamers to America be entirely withdrawn, leaving Canada to contend with the United States only; or if it is deemed necessary to subsidize a line of steamers to Boston and New York for the advantage of United States' commerce, then, it is only fair and just that that an equal number should be allotted by the British Government for ocean mail service to British North America; by which means the subsidy should be so distributed not only to have a weekly line of steamers to Quebec during the navigation, and to Portland in winter, of such a size and speed as to be able successfully to compete with other lines, but a line could be established to sail direct from London, touching at the port nearest to America for mails, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, (with a branch line to Prince Edward's Island, and thence to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Portland. It would then remain a matter of arrangement among the several Provinces, to what extent they themselves would contribute a sufficient amount to have either a weekly or a fortnightly line.

Surely some such alteration of the arrangements for ocean mail service to North America is required. It is manifestly unjust to the British Provinces generally, and particularly unfair to Canada to have things remain as at present. To the Canadians it is a matter of the most vital importance. They have invested upwards of £10,000,000 sterling in canals, railroads, &c., upon the value of which (as I think I have shown) the subsidy as now given for the ocean mail service to North America, has a direct bearing. The Canadians ask for nothing which will not promote the general and commercial interests of this country—they have difficulties of some magnitude to surmount in contending with their American neighbours; but they are in no way afraid, or shrink from the contest. All they ask is fair play, and that the mother country in her arrangements for the Imperial postal service, shall inflict no injury, if it is not in her power to afford her assistance.

JOHN YOUNG,
Late Chief Commissioner of Public Works in Canada, and at present M.P.P. for the City of Montreal.
London, British Hotel, Sept. 16.

THE PEASANT'S BANQUET AT MOSCOW.—A letter from St. Petersburgh gives the following bill of fare of the grand dinner given by the Czar to 200,000 peasants at the gates of Moscow:—"240 sheep roasted whole, 400 tarts, 28,800 litres of broth, 480 dishes of jelly, 7,200 fowls, 1,000 turkeys, 1,000 ducks, 24,000 loaves of white bread, 9,600 loaves of brown bread, 9,600 hams, 46,000 apples, 46,000 pears, 46,000 plums, 4,000 pails of beer, 4,000 pails of mead, 2,800 pails of white and red wine.—At the head of every table there was a sheep roasted whole, the hoofs gilt, and the nose tipped with silver. All the tents were hung upon Christmas trees." On reading this it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Russian lists of dinner company are no more to be relied upon than Russian armies upon paper, which are notoriously far above the real effective force. For the honor of the Czar it is not to be supposed that he can have asked 200,000 men to sit down and feast upon 240 sheep. Why, a fat Leicester wether would be but a meagre meal for 50 men, and upon this calculation 240 of them would only feed 10,000. Nothing but a chemist's scale could weigh the infinitesimal portion of mutton which each man of the 200,000 can have found to eat out of 240 sheep—and Russian sheep! There was not a pound of beef it must be observed, to help out the banquet. The thirtieth part of a chicken, the two hundredth part of a duck, was all the supplementary food in the way of substantials provided for each of the 200,000 hidden guests. Verily the Guards' dinner at the Surrey Zoological Gardens was a Lucullus feast compared to this, if we are to believe that anything like 200,000 men really sat down to dinner.—For the honor of the Czar's hospitality, I believe there were not a quarter the number.—*Daily News's Cor.*

TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK BY A MOOSE.—When the up lumber train, G. T. R. R., some twenty cars, for Clark & McCrill's Mills, Thursday evening, had reached some five miles beyond Island Pond, the cars were thrown from the track very handsomely and squarely, but with no loss of life or damage to person, so far as we have learned. On looking for the cause of the accident, it was found that the train had struck and run over a noble moose, which, in company with one of its kind, was trying a race on the track. The one farthest in advance escaped, and by the foot-prints visible was found to have left the track a few rods beyond the point where its mate met his death. The sufferer was a male moose, and was found to weigh some ten hundred pounds. It is the first time, so far as we have been advised, that this swift and majestic denizen of the Northern woods has been overtaken by a railway train.—The deceased no doubt made great time in his race for *deer* life, but steam was too much for him.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, October 8.

The steam-ship *Niagara* arrived with Liverpool dates of 27th ult. at this port en route for Boston, at 12 o'clock, this evening. The *Niagara* left Liverpool on the 27th.

Consols were then quoted for money at 93 a 93⅛.

Italian affairs continue to excite no particular interest beyond the intention to send a fleet to Naples. Nothing definite had transpired.

The Anglo-French ultimatum was being retained a few days in Paris to allow an opportunity to the Neapolitan Government to make the concessions. The contemplated expedition is of a formidable character—eight steamers are provisioning at Spithead.

The London *Star*, of 26th ult., says:—Something serious has certainly occurred to stay the Anglo-French mission to Naples for it has not yet sailed.

There is a statement that King Ferdinand has fortified his coast, and is likely to secure the enthusiasm of his army. There is another report, that if compelled to yield he will proclaim the Constitution of —48. It may be that these contradictories are foreseen by the two men who rule France and England, or they may have heard that Naples would be supported by Austria and Russia; at all events, the game, whatever it may be does not go on well.

The international free trade congress had been in session at Brussels. The subjects of discussion were classified under four heads:—

1st—An explanation of customs reform during the past 10 years, with results.

2nd—The obstacles which obstruct the international commercial relations.

3rd—The means proposed to remove these obstacles.

4th—The objections offered to customs reform.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Hardinge, late Commander-in-Chief of the army, is dead. His age 71.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, Mr. Lewis moved that the annexation of Oude was an unjustifiable act of spoliation. The motion was negatived.

The *Gazette* publishes the treaty between Great Britain and Siam. By it, British subjects may trade freely with all the ports of Siam, but may reside only at Bankok.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and family are making the most of the rural enjoyments at Biarritz, including bull fights.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* alludes to a report of it being the intention of the United States to form an alliance with those European powers that may be disposed to adopt as an article of law the immunity of merchant vessels and merchandize from capture in time of war, even by men of war.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* announces that the Council of Ministers, on the entreaty of the Queen, have stopped the sales of Church property, and that consequently the ministerial crisis had closed.

Marshal Zerrepans, the new Spanish Minister to France, is to go to St. Petersburg on a secret mission, and will return in about a month.

The English and French Ministers have drawn up a list of new Ministers which they demanded should be appointed, but the Queen rejected their demands.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia had raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent.

TURKEY.

The joint Commission was at Belgrade on 8 h Sept., and it was expected that the survey would be completed by October.—The frontier line is marked off by a furrow of a plough.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson quotes wheat 2 1 lower in the week, and flour steady at about last week's prices. Red wheat (old) 6s a 7s 2d; new, 9s a 9s 3d. White (old) 8s 9d a 9s 9d; new 10s a 11s 6d.

Small sales of flour have been made at an advance of 6d over last week, but inferior grades dull, at a decline of 6d on the week. Western Canal, 26s a 31s; Philadelphia, 29s a 31s 6d; Ohio 31s a 33s. Indian Corn in very limited request. Last week's prices barely sustained. Yellow and mixed, 31s 6d a 32s; white 33s.

Weather wet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, and sales limited—Prices nominal. Bacon steady—stock getting low.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

LONDON, Friday Night.

A rise in the rate of discount in the Bank of France, and another fall of ⅛ per cent in the French funds.

Consols for open, heavy and close at ¼ per cent decline.

Money was in active demand. It was believed that the rate of discount would be immediately raised from 4½ to 5 per cent at least.

Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at half-past nine this morning, and brings Liverpool dates to October 4.

The subjects of interest continue, viz:—the demonstration against Naples, the Belgrade boundary, and the right of possession of the Isle of Serpents.

Respecting Naples, the only information comes from the Brussels *Nord*, which says that Austrian ministers at Paris and London have urgent orders from that government to entreat France and England to abstain from any demonstration, at least until the return of Martin's mediatorial mission to Naples. Further, it is said that the Western Powers, in consideration for Austria assent.

There is considerable letter writing, but no new facts, respecting the Belgrade boundary.

German papers assert that Britain has addressed a second note to Russia on the subject of the Isle of Serpents, more important than the first; result unknown.

Napoleon has returned to Paris.

There are rumors of an increase of Austrian and French troops in Italy.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The arrivals of breadstuffs for the week are liberal.

During the week the grain trade has been steady without much activity.

Flour in reduced stock, and with light prospective arrivals. There has been a good demand and full prices paid for choice qualities.

At to-day's market (Oct. 3) there was a moderate demand for wheat, at prices of this day week. The advance of Tuesday being scarcely maintained, the market closed quiet.

Flour in good request and rather dearer from scarcity.

Indian corn steady and not much doing.

Philadelphia and Baltimore flour at 31s to 32s; Extra Ohio, 35s 6d to 36s.

Wheat—Interior and out of condition 6s 3d; good red 9s to 9s 3d; white, 10s to 10s 5d per 70 lbs.

Indian corn, mixed, 32s 6d; yellow, 33s; white, 33s 6d.

Pork at a decline would be taken by speculators. Few sales made during the week.

Government is selling surplus stores of beef and pork, which has a depressing effect.

Lard bought in at 77s 3d, and there are sellers at less.

The Bank of England, on Wednesday last, raised the rate of interest. Buyers have since been very cautious, and speculators have almost ceased their operations, and prices closed very little dearer than last week.

The Brokers' Circular says that flour during the week, advanced 1s per bbl, wheat 2d per bushel, while holders of corn had raised their prices 6d to 1s.

London money market active, and the Bank of England had raised its minimum rate of interest 5 per cent., which caused less pressure.

Consols had fluctuated considerably—closing on Friday at 92⅛ to 92⅞ for money.

Premature intelligence of the withdrawal from Naples of the French and English Legations, and of the sending of a naval squadron was telegraphed yesterday from London to Paris, and produced a fall in the funds of about a quarter per cent. The above statement however, although at present unfounded, may very probably prove a shadow of coming events, especially as regards the interruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Neapolitan Government, which it is thought will surely take place. It is difficult to predict the extent of the effort which this unfriendly demonstration will have on the public of Naples: but if things are carried further, and French and English ships appear in the bay, many think that an insurrection may take place. The King seems to be taking every precaution in anticipation of rebellion against his government. The accounts that reach us from Naples are discordant as to the temper of the nation, but after carefully weighing them and making allowance for partisan statements, one remains pretty well convinced that great discontent and a strong revolutionary spirit exist there. How, indeed, could it be otherwise under so oppressive and tyrannical a system! We shall see what effect the withdrawal of the Ambassadors has upon King Ferdinand. If none, England and France must decessarily, one would think, take a further step, or their attitude will hardly be worthy of their position. The recall of the Ambassadors is here considered as beyond a doubt. An Attache d'Ambassador left this morning with dispatches for Naples, believed to contain orders to M. Brenier to demand his passports. There is talk of an *ultimatum* to be taken to Naples by a fleet, but this is a mere rumor. The question becomes very interesting and important, and naturally begins to excite a good deal of attention.—*Times*, Sept. 22.

Seizure of a Slaver.

About a week ago Marshal George Nevin received information that the bark *Panchita* lying at pier No. 24, North River, was being fitted up for the slave trade, and since that time a close watch has been kept on the vessel and the movements of those having her in charge. By Marshal Nevin, DeAngelis, and Helms. It being ascertained that the *Panchita* was to sail on Wednesday, the 8th of October, arrangements were made with Capt. Faunce, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter, *Washington*, to follow her.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the bark left her moorings in tow of the steamboat *C. Durant*. She was followed by the officers above named and the crew of the revenue cutter, under command of Capt. Faunce, on board of a steamboat chartered for the purpose. When off Sandy Hook, the *Panchita* was boarded by the Marshals, who on examining the vessel and her papers, were satisfied of the illegality of her intended voyage, and forthwith took possession of her. There was found on board Capt. Naylor, Mate Mosquito, supercargo, Frank Brower and Andrew Brower, first and second mate, a Mr. Da Canah, and a gentleman named Dalrymple, with his wife and eight children.

The cargo of the bark consisted of lumber, 50 or 60 casks of salt water, a lot of muskets, a large quantity of firewood, about 70 puncheons of rum, and some casks of dry goods. The hatches have not yet been opened. The parties apprehended will be brought before the Commissioner to-day.—The bark is about 300 tons burthen, and a staunch-looking vessel.

Da Canah and Dalrymple represented themselves as passengers. The former was one of the persons taken from the bark *Branan*, recently condemned as a slaver.—He was at that time tried and acquitted.—Mr. Dalrymple says he holds a commission from the British Government as a member of the "Mixed Court." The cook, giving his name as Charles Howard, was the cook of the *Branan*. He then gave his name as Louis Brown, and was tried and acquitted. The supercargo, Mr. Mosquito, soon after the officers boarded the vessel, attempted to throw overboard a bundle of papers, consisting of letters of instruction as to the voyage and its nature. One of the officers discovered the movement on the part of Mr. Mosquito, and after a short tussel with the gentlemanly insect, succeeded in getting possession of the papers, in which was inclosed a heavy weight in order to sink them immediately when thrown overboard. The bark was brought up and anchored in Buttermilk channel, near the cutter *Washington*. The parties on board were left in the custody of Captain Faunce.—*New York Tribune*.

Collision on the Great Western Railroad.

The *London Prototype* contains the following particulars of the late dreadful collision on the Great Western Railway, Thursday October 9th:—

From reliable information that we have gleaned, it appears that the mail arrived at London about its usual time; but that a cattle and freight train, from the west, was forty minutes behind time. It is the rule of the Company that all freight trains shall keep clear of the mail and passenger train; therefore it was supposed by the conductor of the latter that the road was free. He started accordingly, but Mr. Manby, the night station master, and James Doyle, the watchman at the Talbot Street gate, both cautioned the conductor. The watchman stated that he thought he heard the cattle train on the track. The watchman at the Wellington Street gate heard the approaching whistle, and ran after the mail train but unfortunately was too late, as the latter had sped on its journey. When the mail train was nearly a mile on its way to Windsor, it came in contact with the freight train with great violence, the engines of both being battered and destroyed. Fire was by some means conveyed to the cars, and in a few moments several of them were in a blaze. The number of passengers by the mail train exceeded two hundred and forty, not one of whom were hurt. The injuries sustained by the unfortunate employees of the railroad were—conductor of the mail train, a dislocated shoulder, and several bad bruises; Express Company's messenger, a severe blow on the face, nearly deprived of the sight of one of his eyes, and severely shook; a fireman also got slightly bruised, and the person attending the mails was much contused. The loss of property is immense, and it will be some time before a correct estimate can be formed; the whole of the mails for the United States and Western stations were totally destroyed, amongst which were seven registered letters from London alone. The freight forwarded by the American Express Company, to the amount of over two tons, was also destroyed, four small parcels only being saved. The safe and trunk, containing money and valuables, usually forwarded by this Company, was, however, preserved. The baggage belonging to the passengers was also consumed, portions, doubtless, containing valuables, as from among the debris were picked up the remains of a watch and some gold coins. Being in the still dead silence of night, the sound was most heartrending. A person standing on Ridout Street, near Leonard's foundry, where, across the river and low country, he had a full view of the scene, thus describes it. The shrieks of the passengers, the heartrending yells and groans of the dying and wounded cattle, the bowling whistle of the engines, the crackling of the burning mass from that spot seemed as if the whole of the woodland in that neighbourhood was in a blaze, made the scene more dismal in the extreme. It was certainly most miraculous and providential how, with such a large number of passengers, only a few slight injuries occurred. The cattle, however, fared worse, for between twenty and thirty head were so injured that they had at once to be killed. Many of them had their limbs broken, and tried to scramble away, by dragging their useless and wounded members after them. The force of the concussion was so great as to throw to the fact that the two rough cast houses on King Street, immediately adjoining Brophy's tavern, were comparatively uninjured by the flames, although they raged fiercely beside them. The only part which caught fire was the shed adjoining the tavern, which was of course not dashed. With this exception the buildings remained uninjured, although the smoke frequently issued through the shingles. If people will persist in running up wooden houses, it were just as well they should have them rough cast,—thereby rendering them infinitely safer in case of fire.

No reliable estimate can as yet be formed of the damage resulting from the fire.

THE
North York Sentinel,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
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PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING IN BRONZE AND COLOURS.

The North York Sentinel.
NEWMARKET, THURSDAY OCT. 16, 1856.

Obituary.

It is with feelings of sincere regret we chronicle the death of, on Friday last, Mrs. Rachel Pearson, the wife of our old and much esteemed neighbour Samuel Pearson, Esq., who through his upright dealing and kindliness of heart, has long enjoyed the warm friendship and respect of those with whom he associated, that those feelings were shared with him by the late Mrs. Pearson all will acknowledge. Her death and that of her daughter, not long since married, has caused mourning and a feeling of loss in many houses among their numerous circles of relations and friends in this neighbourhood and not to them alone, but all who have shared the hospitality freely accorded beneath Mr. Pearson's roof. The funeral took place on Sunday last at the Quaker Burial Ground, on Yonge Street, the Hearse being followed there by an immense concourse of all denominations; Mrs. Pearson enjoyed robust health up to the period of their removing to the States some short time since, where it would seem the climate agreed with none of the family, and she returned here only to die. This instance may afford a solemn warning to all who habitually lightly regard these things, as showing how deeply necessary it is that we should ever be prepared to meet that hour which comes too often while we sleep in unconscious security.

Fire in Sutton, Georgina.

SUTTON, Georgina, Oct 14, 1856.

A fire occurred here on Tuesday morning last, about half-past nine o'clock. It broke out in the Wheelwright shop of William Macleary, which, together with its contents, as also a dwelling house attached thereto, soon fell a prey to the amazing rapidity and intensity of the flames. The fire then destroyed the stabling and shed adjoining Jos. Kiefer's tavern—and were it not for the unwearied and praiseworthy exertions of the villagers and others, the fine rough cast tavern itself would have been but a mass of ashes. The loss occasioned by this melancholy event is as follows;—William Maclear £400; Joseph Kiefer £125; John Nolan £50 in tools; Joseph Sheppard £20, property in the shop, unfortunately there was no insurance.—*Communicated.*

News Items.

His Excellency the Governor General landed in Toronto on Thursday morning, from the steamer *Passport*, accompanied by Col. DeRottenburg, Adjutant General, and Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, A. D. C., and was received by a Guard of Honor from the Royal Canadian Rifles.

The Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., and lady, arrived in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, by the Kingston steamer *Magnet*. He was accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Thackwell. The General is a tall, commanding looking personage, and appeared in excellent health, as also did Lady Eyre. He was received on landing by a guard of honor, consisting of 100 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles, with the commandant of the garrison, Colonel Bradford.

The Vice Chancellor of England has given orders for the winding up of the Royal British Bank. The prospects of all connected with that fraudulent concern are more gloomy than ever.

The citizens of Montreal seem determined that the forthcoming festivities on the opening up of the Grand Trunk to that city, shall be on a grand scale. A subscription list was opened in the Exchange on the 9th, when $10,000 were subscribed in the course of half an hour. £10,000 will, probably be subscribed.

The locomotives for the Port Hope and Lindsay Railway, are of the largest size, each weighing thirty-two tons. They are remarkable for their strength and beauty of finish.

Great Fire in Hamilton.

NIXON & SWALE'S WAREHOUSES AND WHARF ENTIRELY DESTROYED. LOSS ABOUT $120,000

About two o'clock on Friday morning the extensive wharehouses of Messrs. Nixon & Swales, at the foot of James Street Hamilton, were discovered to be on fire, and such was the combustible nature of the goods in store, and of the buildings themselves, that in one hour afterwards the whole premises were in ruins, and property to the amount of $120,000, at a rough estimate, was destroyed. It is believed that the fire originated in a lot of waste cotton belonging to the Great Western Railroad Company, which lay just outside the wharehouse on the west side. The steamer *Passport* was at the wharf, but not in her usual slip: this was a fortunate circumstance as she was enabled to haul off, whereas had she been in the berth usually occupied by her, it is thought she could not possibly have escaped. As it is, the loss is entirely confined to the old frame buildings, the wharf and the goods in store. Through the kindness of Mr. Pring, of the Customs, we are enabled to furnish some particulars of those:—Mr. James McIntyre is probably the heaviest loser; he had in store about $1,000 worth of tobacco, and $3,000 worth of tea, all of which is gone, and was uninsured. Melmuis & Co., had a large quantity of valuable silks and other goods destroyed, worth probably $6,000, but we understand all were covered by insurance; some 20 hogsheads of sugar belonging to them were saved.

Mr. W. G. Kerr lost about $2000 worth of tobacco and tea, and $1000 worth of refined sugar, which we are sorry to learn was uninsured. Mr. C. Magill had a large lot of sugar saved. McLaren & Co., had also a large lot of sugar saved, but about $2000 worth of tobacco belonging to them was lost; they were insured. Messrs. C. & J. Ferrie, Mr. V. H. Tisdale, Messrs. Turner, and Mr. Bemer, had all sugar in store, but most of it, if not all, was saved. Mr. J. Macdonald lost about $2100 worth of French Brandy, which made a fearful blaze, and occasioned such intense heat as to make it extremely difficult to save Holcomb & Henderson's Wharf and warehouses. Mr. Sinclair also lost about $1250 worth of champagne. D. C. Gunn & Co., had a large lot of locomotive tubes in store, but they may be said to be saved having been soak in the water. Messrs. Jason lost a good many packages of hardware which was covered by insurance.

Fortunately there was no wind at the time or there is no saying where the destruction would have stopped. A little to the north-east of the burnt wharehouse are two others filled with groceries, which could not possibly have been saved had the wind been blowing in that direction. On the west side are Messrs. Holcomb & Henderson's wharf and warehouse, which we have already said were saved with difficulty as it was; while a little to the south is a miserable shanty full of gunpowder. Great as the destruction is, it might have been much worse.

Destructive Fire.

From the Leader, Wednesday.

The greatest fire that has visited the eastern portion of this city for some time, broke out about a quarter to two o'clock, p.m., yesterday, in the cooper's shop owned by Mr. O'Brien, at the rear of Brophy's tavern, King Street. The alarm having been given, the engines were promptly on the spot, but despite the utmost exertions of the firemen, the fire spread on all sides, and soon the block bounded by King, Front, Princess, and Caroline Streets, was in a blaze. The area —about two acres—was almost entirely filled with frame houses and wooden sheds, and scarcely a building remained unconsumed on it an hour after the fire broke out. How this disastrous fire originated cannot be ascertained. The most probable version of the affair seems to be, that some of the wooden work in the cooper's shop caught fire from the stove during the momentary absence of the workmen. In a few minutes however, the entire building was in flames, together with the adjoining tavern, owned by Mr. McKeown, and kept by Mr. Brophy, neither of whom were insured. The flames shortly afterwards communicated with the following houses, which were totally destroyed:—Next to Mr. O'Brien's, Mr. Wood's house, owned and partly occupied by him—house and furniture insured in the British North American; Mrs. Lee, school-mistress, and her husband, occupants of the remaining portion, were uninsured.—The next three houses, occupied by Mr. Brown, Shoemaker, Mr. Jiroux, Shoemaker, and Mr. Silvas, Saddler, were uninsured.—Mr. G. S. Ross's Liquor and Grocery store, corner of Caroline and King Streets, next caught fire, and along with the extensive stabling in the rear, was completely destroyed. But a fortnight ago, Mr. Ross sold this establishment to a Mr. Horwood. He is said to have been uninsured. From the stabling the fire next spread to the buildings occupied by Mr. Francis Sullivan, Undertaker and Waggon-maker, which, with their contents were speedily reduced to a cinder. One or two sheds, of Mr. Shea's, the contractor, were also consumed, when the course of the flames varied a little to the east, thus saving Mr. Snarr's own residence; corner of Front and Caroline streets. In all probability the immense piles of lumber owned by Mr. Snarr, and lying opposite his residence on Front street, would also have been consumed, had his dwelling taken fire. As it was it required the exertions of a large number of men to prevent the lumber catching fire. From Snarr's sheds, the fire spread to the large brick building on Front Street tenanted by Mr. Noonan, Shoemaker, and Mr. R Hodgins, Blacksmith, which also fell a prey to the devouring element. Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, the owners were we understand, insured. In Princess' street, the ancient dwelling, well known as Russell Abbey, was consumed, along with a frame house beside it, and one in the rear. Russell Abbey, it will be recollected, was once the residence of a Lieut. Governor of Canada; and at a later period, of the famous Peter Russell. When the fire broke out, it was occupied by a carter named Macdonald—the building beside it by widow Hughes—and that in the rear by a carter named Rocque, and another person whose name we have not been able to ascertain. Of these Mr. Rocque was it is said the only party insured.

There is one circumstance connected with this calamitous fire, which is well worthy the attention of house builders. We refer

The vote of the people of the County of Peel will be taken on the 27th and 28th instants, to ascertain their views on the question of that County from York.

A serious accident happened on Friday last to a man named Trainor, employed on the Northern Railroad as a brakesman on the freight train. His hat had fallen off at Weston, and he was allowed to get off the train, which then proceeded on its way, for the purpose of recovering it. The passenger train, going north, shortly after passed him, and Trainor was discovered lying on the track, insensible, and suffering under severe injuries to his hands, feet and head, besides having an arm broken. He was carried to Toronto and placed in the General Hospital.

A fire occurred in Whitby on Thursday last, which destroyed a number of sheds in rear of Wyatt's Hotel, and we regret to say, two horses perished in the flames. The Hotel was saved with much difficulty. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

The Toronto Census taken on the 21st of July last, gives a return of 21,001 males and 20,736 females; total, 41,762.

The propeller *Louisville* Capt. Calvert from Chicago for Ogdensburg, took fire when opposite the Marine R. R. above Ogdensburg, Sunday morning last. The second engineer discovered it, and threw water on the flames. They manned the pumps, but owing to the excitement of the crew, the pumps broke, and the fire gained on them rapidly. She was then headed to the Canada side, about three miles above Prescott. In spite of the exertions of the firemen and inhabitants and the hands of the burning boat, assisted by the U. S. mail steamer *Cataract*, her upper works were all destroyed. Nothing now remains but the blackened and charred hull. She was loaded with 7,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 barrels of flour, besides a quantity of leather, wool, &c. The crew were all saved. It is said that the insurance on the vessel ran out last week, and had not been renewed.

The boat in which Mr. Talbot and Mr. Cameron made their unfortunate excursion to Sunniside, was picked up on Tuesday, floating bottom uppermost, into Humber Bay. Nothing else was found.

A German has discovered how to extract fine crystalised sugar from the birch tree.—The secret would be of value to Canada.

We regret to learn that two highly respected farmers, belonging to Markham Township, were lost in the *Niagara* on Lake Michigan. Their names were John Frisby and George Teasdale.

Three children in Niagara were poisoned lately by eating the seeds and pods of *Stramonium*, or thorn apple. It was only by prompt medical assistance that they were saved. This weed which grows so common in neglected enclosures, ought to be eradicated.

The cars passed over the viaduct at Port Hope on Monday at twelve o'clock. The viaduct is 1850 feet long, and its construction was accomplished in a few months.—The road between Toronto and Kingston is in excellent order.

The Fall Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel were opened on Monday, in the Court House at Toronto. The Presiding Judge was the Hon. Mr. Justice Burns; the Associate Judges, Wm. Cawthra, Esq., and the Hon. J. Gordon. G. A. Phillpotts, Esq., has been entrusted with the management of the Crown business. The total number of cases on the docket amount to 291.

The nomination of candidates for the division of Mille-Isles, C. E., took place on Friday last. There were about 4,000 persons present, four-fifths of whom held up their hands for Mr. Edward Masson the Opposition candidate. The two ministerial candidates, Messrs. Snowdon and D. Masson divided between them the remaining fifth in about equal proportions.

A coloured man of the name of Rowe, resident at Lynden, near Dundas, had, it appeared, become jealous of the attentions paid to his wife by another coloured man of the name of Thompson, who was a boarder with him. Arming himself with a pair of pistols, which, report says, he bought for the purpose the same day in Dundas, he proceeded on the above evening to his house, and finding Thompson there in company with his wife, deliberately discharged one the pistols, at him, the ball grazing his chin, and lodging in the wall. The second pistol Rowe fired at his wife. The discharge entered her lungs and killed her instantly. He then fled across the road into a field, and having reloaded his pistols, returned to the fence in front of his dwelling, saying "here I come a bold man," and shot himself through the heart. Coroners McMahon and Mullin having been sent for, the former held an inquest on the body of the wife, and the latter on the body of the husband, the verdict in both cases being in accordance with the above facts. This case is not precisely similar to the Port Hope tragedy, but who can tell how much the sympathy of the press for Bogdin may have had to do in influencing this unhappy man to perpetrate this double murder.

The ship *Great Britain* arrived at Quebec on the 8th inst., bringing from London 11 Indians belonging to the neighbourhood of Lake St. Clair, who have been on a tour of inspection in the great metropolis. They brought a letter from the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of Quebec, in which his Worship of London asks his Worship of Quebec to forward them to their destination. His Quebec Worship on receiving the letter, could only shake his head and say "no funds," so that the children of the forest must grope their way up to St. Clair, as best they can. Twelve Indians embarked in the *Great Britain*, but one died of inflamation of the chest. When he knew he was going to die, he entreated that his body might be buried on land, but being told that his request was impossible, he never spoke again, but cried ugh! ugh!! ugh!!! until he died, when his body was consigned to the deep.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes the returns of the casualities experienced by the French Imperial navy during the expeditions to the Crimea, the Baltic and Petropaulvoski in 1854, 1855 and 1856. The ship's crews lost 11 officers and 143 men killed by the enemy's fire, and 39 officers and 3,237 men who died of their wounds or from sickness—in all 50 officers and 3,381 men; The naval artillery corps had 2 officers and 31 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 31 non-commissioned officers who died of their wounds or from sickness—in all 5 officers and 262 men; and the marine infantry 9 officers and 73 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 12 officers and 1,057 non-commissioned officers and men who died of their wounds or from sickness—in all 21 officers and 1,130 men. Total, 270 killed and 4,579 dead—in all 4,849.

The earning of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad for one week, was $78.68 a mile, a figure which entitles it to be recorded among the profitable railroads of Canada.

On the 14th instant the subscription for celebrating the opening of the Grand Trunk in Montreal amounted to about three thousand five hundred pounds.

Melancholy Accident.

An accident which occurred on Saturday afternoon last has cast a gloom over many circles in our community. Two young gentlemen, Mr. Selby Cameron of the firm of R. D. McPherson & Co., and Mr. J. L. Talbot, barrister, embarked in a skiff for the purpose of visiting one of the houses at Sunniside, recently purchased by Mr. Cameron. It is not known how the boat was upset, but they were seen by persons living near the Humber, clinging to the boat which was floating bottom upwards and drifting from the shore. No boat could be procured to go to their rescue, and they were soon beyond the view of the spectators. There were sailing vessels not far off when the accident took place, and their is a possibility, to which hope still clings, that they may have been rescued and are now on there way to some distant port on the lake. There can be we fear however, no reasonable expectation of this having taken place; we are forced to conclude that the unfortunate young gentlemen were drowned within sight of deliverance. Mr. Selby Cameron was the son of the late Mr. Cameron of the Commissariat and nephew of Mr. John Cameron, banker. He was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Talbot was the eldest son of Mr. H. W. Talbot, proprietor of the *Leinster Express*, Dublin. He was trained to the Irish bar, but on conclusion of his studies last spring he emigrated to Canada, and had made all the necessary arrangements to pursue his profession in Toronto. Accomplished from his youth to the labours of the press, he was a valued contributor of the Canadian papers, possessed talents which would have raised him to eminence in any position he might have chosen. During his short residence in Toronto, he gained the respect and regard of many who deeply regret his untimely fate.—*Globe.*

Murder near Fergus.

A correspondent writing from Fergus on the 13th instant, says:—

An inquest was held on the 13th October in the Fergus Arms, before J. L. Ferguson, M.D., one of the Coroners for the County of Wellington, on the body of William Cull, a boy aged ten years, who was found dead in the woods near Fergus, on Sunday morning last, stripped, and with his throat cut.

It appeared from the evidence that the boy had left his home on Saturday afternoon; that he had been seen in the company of another boy named McGarry, the son of a man who died of cholera in Fergus some years ago, and who had been working about the country. This McGarry on the same afternoon, left a bundle in the Fergus Arms, which was opened on suspicion arising, and was found to contain the jacket and trousers of the poor victim stained with his blood.—McGarry has absconded. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against McGarry.

A rather correspondent says:—

The deceased had a bottle in his hand coming to town for some yeast. The body was found and the bottle broken in pieces. The hands of the deceased were black, as is supposed, from defending himself from the blows of his murderer. McGarry was seen on Sabbath last in the town of Guelph; he had stated to his employer that he was going to Caledonia.

Death of R. Christie, Esq., late M.P.P. for Gaspe.

We regret to learn the very sudden death of Robert Christie, Esq., for many years the representative of Gaspe in the House of Assembly prior to, and in the Legislative Assembly since the Union. He was in excellent health yesterday morning, when the writer saw him and conversed with him in Quebec, and shortly before one o'clock, p. m., returning from a walk, he died on entering his own house.

Mr. Christie is well known for his literary productions, as well as for his Parliamentary career. Most of our readers will remember the circumstance of his being expelled from the House of Assembly in 1829, on the ground of his having misadvised the Government to dismiss certain Magistrates from the commission of the peace for their political opinions and votes in the Assembly. He was again returned by his constituents, and again expelled, and continued deprived of a seat until the Union, after which he was again elected by the same constituency and remained a member until the General Election of 1854. Mr. Christie was at various times a contributor by his pen to the Quebec *Gazette*, when conducted by the Hon. John Nelson, and subsequently to the Quebec *Mercury*. His writings were vigorous and showed an intimate acquaintance with the political interests of the country. He was rather a violent and crotchetty politician, and his hot temper greatly impaired his political utility. His principal literary labour is his History of Canada, rather valuable as a compilation, but otherwise not deserving the name of history, or even entitled to the credit of being a connected and clear narrative of events.

Mr. Christie must have been nearly 70 years of age, but his florid and healthy appearance betokened a considerably lengthened period of existence.—*Montreal Argus.*

The *Presse Belge* contains the following: A large pond existed some time ago in the neighborhood of Laibach, Styria, but has by time become dried up and transferred into a turf pit. A shed time ago the turf was seen to smoke, but little attention was paid to it, but in a few weeks afterwards the flame burst out and burnt with such violence that all the cottages of the peasants which were near the pit were burnt, and had it not been for a violent flood of rain, which fortunately fell at the time, the whole town of Laibach would have been destroyed.

Laurentides Nomination—Serious Disturbance.

At the nomination in the Laurentides Division on Saturday last the show of hands was three to one in favour of Mr. Gagnon the Anti-Ministerialist candidate. The following account of a serious disturbance which took place on the occasion we find in the Montreal *Argus*:—

The nomination for the election of a Legislative Councillor for the Division of Laurentides took place on Saturday last at Bay St. Paul. We are sorry to hear from an eye-witness that the scene was one of serious confusion and bloody strife. The Returning Officer who is we believe, a hot partizan of the Government, had taken upon himself to secure a number of persons as Special Constables, all supporters of Dr. Laterriere, and had armed them with bludgeons and weapons of a most deadly character; and a number of hired bullies of Dr. Laterriere's party were also landed from boats and schooners at the Bay. The friends of Mr. Gagnon the liberal candidate, objected to this one-sided system of reasoning, and in consequence of their warmest remonstrances, the Returning Officer disarmed a part of his gang; others resisted, and a rather serious riot occurred, which terminated, we understand, by the Laterriere party being driven back on board the vessels which had brought them, after several persons on both sides had been severely hurt, and one it is said, killed. The Gagnonites were, however, finally triumphant. The rival candidates had also a skirmish on their own account: Dr. Laterriere having struck Mr. Gagnon and attempted to stab him with a dirk. Mr. Gagnon being the more active man, succeeded in disarming Dr. Laterriere in the scuffle, and then allowed him to leave the place unhurt, offering him a safe escort out of the place. This Dr. Laterriere refused, offering all kinds of abusive language, and finally we understand, he was rather roughly handled.

The show of hands was at least three to one in favour of Mr. Gagnon, and his election is considered safe, unless Government money is brought to the rescue, to save their majesties from defeat. After the skirmish, the party of Mr. Gagnon, remained masters of the field, and were addressed by Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Huot, M. P. P., and other gentlemen. The feeling in the lower section of the country, is as strong against the Government as in any other part of the country and the very fact of a candidate being regarded as favourable to the Administration is the best recommendation that can be offered to defeat him.

"Starring" it in Petticoat Prunes.

A few days ago, Mr. Lamb, proprietor of the hotel which bears his name, lodged an information at the Police Office, against a young man who had for some time resided in his house, and who had absconded, taking with him a trunk containing the wearing apparel of a fellow-lodger, named Nesbitt. From information received by the authorities the latter was traced to the city of Ottawa where Mr. Hutton, Deputy Chief of Police, was deputed to capturing him. The case was heard, up yesterday morning, when it appeared that the individual in question had been a boarder at Lamb's Hotel for upwards of a month, under the assumed name of Joseph D Barlow Royal Artillery, having won from the latter to the amount of $25—the latter had been on terms of close intimacy with Nesbitt, from whom he had at sundry times borrowed various articles of dress. He appeared at a Canadian medical examination for admission into the Royal Artillery, and was rejected. He then engaged in the manufacture of Solomon's Corn Salve, and was in consequence of his Crimean prestige, a deal by a gentlemanly exterior, and a glib tongue, he had successfully introduced himself within the circles of some of the principal families in the city and neighborhood, and had dined once or twice at the Government House. As regarded the charge of felony preferred against the "Lieutenant," it was shown that he had taken possession of the trunk and its contents with the permission of Mrs. Newbatt, who "lent" them on the strength of her husband's intimacy with him, and that he had left, in lieu thereof, a trunk containing a full suit of regimentals and some articles of minor value. As this fact was proved to the satisfaction of his Worship, the criminal charge against the prisoner was dismissed, and he was handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, until such time as the financial difference between him and his former host should be adjusted.

Three fishermen at Asnieres discovered some few days ago, a very ancient canoe, buried beneath a sand bank in the river. From its form it is supposed that it was used by the Normans in their invasion of Paris. It is an immense trunk of oak, about eighty feet long, hollowed out and capable of holding sixty men. It is well known that the Normans, in addition to their large wicker work boats, had other very long ones for the purposes of war, formed of hard wood, and it is supposed that this was one of them. It has been brought on shore, and lies on the beach opposite the Boat Club House. There is a striking resemblance between this bark of the pirates of the 9th century, and the skiffs of the modern river yachtsmen.

NATIVE POPULATION OF LONDON.—A writer in the Edinburgh *Review*, for September, estimates the number of actual natives of London at less than one-half of the whole population, in other words, more than one half of that population consists of country people. London is an *omnium gatherum*, not only from all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, but from abroad as well. There are no less than 110,000 Celts from Ireland in London, 37,000 Devonshire people, 34,000 Hampshire people, and so on. The 30,000 Scots are a modest contribution by comparison with the country English and Irish in London; and therefore the Scots seem scarcely to merit the reputation they have for "coming south," as far as regards the great English centre at least.—There are even 80,000 foreigners resident in London, 10,000 of them German, and 70,000 French.

AN INDIAN QUIETUS.—At Chicoutimi, an Indian left for the bush to hunt, and when he had been absent about ten days, his squaw took sick, and the Indian considered it advisable to return. When they had traveled for six days on their way back, the squaw became delirious and tried to stab her husband, but the knife only grazed his side. Having got assistance from an Indian who travelled with him, the husband tied her wrists and continued their homeward journey until within nine miles of the saguenay. The other Indian now left and the squaw, still delirious, contrived to untie her hands. The woman was strong and very furious, and her husband becoming alarmed for his own safty threw a rope over her head with a slip-noose on it, strangled her, waked her for two days, and then came to report what he had done to the Rev. Mr. Blouin, the Cure of Coicoutimi, but repeted, and having told several other persons, set off again for the hunt.—*Quebec Gaz*

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, Oct'r 16, 1856.

Flour, ₱ barrel	$4,50	@ 4,60
Fall Wheat, ₱ bushel	1,31	@ 1,33
Spring Wheat, "	1,25	@ 1,30
Oats, "	0,30	@ 0,30
Peas, "	0,52	@ 0,52
Potatoes, "	0,60	@ 0,60
Pork, ₱ barrel	18,00	@20,75
Butter, ₱ lb	0,20	@ 0,25
Eggs, ₱ dozen	0,17	@ 0,17
Hay, ₱ ton	13,00	@14,00
Cordwood, ₱ cord	2,00	@ 2,25

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1856.

Flour, ₱ barrel	$6,25	@ 6,50
Wheat, ₱ bushel	1,46	@ 1,47
Oats, "	0,50	@ 0,52
Peas, "	0,69	@ 0,75
Rye, "	0,00	@ 1,00
Potatoes, "	1,00	@ 0,75
Timothy Seed, "	0,00	@ 5,00
Carrots, ₱ bunch	0,00	@ 0,02
Beets, "	0,00	@ 0,03
Turnips, "	0,00	@ 0,01
Pork, ₱ 100 lbs	0,00	@ 8,25
Beef, ₱ lb	0,10	@ 0,12
Lard, ₱ lb	0,00	@ 0,13
Mutton, ₱ lb	0,10	@ 0,12
Butter, fresh, ₱ lb	0,23	@ 0,25
Eggs, ₱ dozen	0,18	@ 0,23
Cordwood, ₱ cord	5,00	@ 6,00
Hay, ₱ ton	12,00	@ 18,00

New York, Oct'r 14, 1856.

Flour, ₱ barrel	$4,20	@ 4,50
Wheat, ₱ bushel	1,35	@ 1,40
Corn, "	0,65	@ 0,66
Oats, "	0,44	@ 0,47
Pork, ₱ barrel	19,15	@20,00
Beef, Irish, ₱ barrel	14,00	@17,00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISS MAGUIRE,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that she purposes showing on and after SATURDAY, the 25th inst., a large assortment of

Cloaks, Mantillas, Silk & Satin;

AND

VELVET BONNETS,

Also a variety of *CHILDREN'S BONNETS, CAPS, HATS, CLOAKS, &c.*, when she begs to have the honour of their patronage.

Newmarket, Oct. 16, 1856. 4i

AURORA VILLAGE.

THOMAS ATKINSON

Wishes to inform the public that his Planing and

Stave Machines & Turning Lathes

Are now in operation. He expects to MATCH FLOORING so as to give the utmost satisfaction.

COOPERS,

(Lot adjoining North of Aurora,) will find it to their interest to call on him for Cedar Staves.

He has for sale an excellent BOILER, as good as new, which he will sell considerably under its original cost. It is 25 feet long, and 22 inches in diameter. Its Fire-plate and other appurtenances are in good order.

N.B.—The Georgetown and Toronto

GAME COMPANY

[illegible]

COME AND SEE.

Aurora, Oct. 9, 1856.

DONALD SUTHERLAND

BEGS to publish his customers and the public generally, that he has opened out and still receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

Wm. Street, Newmarket.
Oct. 5, 1856. 44m3

DR. L. [illegible] DENDS,

[illegible]

HEELEY informs the Public that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13 and 14th of each month.

Hewitt's, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th do.

McDonald's, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd do.

J. Boddy's, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th do.

R. Parker's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, September, November, January, and March

Henry Stone's do., Pefferville, the 27th do.

W. Moore's do., Brownsville, the 28th do.

Mrs. Stead's, Lloydtown, the last do.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of June, August, October, December, February, and April.

——, Queensville, the 19th do. do.,

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession. 19y1

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855. 1tf

DR. PYNE,

INFORMS the Public that on and after the *first of May*, he will be found (when not absent on professional duty,) at his *Dwelling House, on Lyle's Street*, opposite the Woollen Factory, Newmarket.

April 30th, 1856. 26tf

Dr. Hackett

HAS *Removed* to Garbutt Hill, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.

Newmarket, May 7th, 1856. 21y1

F. W. Bathrick,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodeon, Newmarket, C. W. 1y1

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 2d concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.

TERMS.—One-third down.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, (to st paid) to the proprietor,

F. F. McARTHUR,
Bowmanville.

June 16, 1856. 31tf

A. Boultbee.

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Newmarket. 1y

County Grammar School

NEWMARKET.

THE Autumn Term will commence on Monday the 13th instant, and terminate December 22.

S. A. MARLING, M. A.
Head Master.

Newmarket, October 1856. 43in2

EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Main Street, Newmarket.

MRS. & MISS RUBN, having been frequently solicited since they came to Newmarket to open a School, they have now made arrangements to commence on Monday, 6th October.

Their intention is to pursue the same system of tuition which gave such general satisfaction for four years in Toronto, that is, to thoroughly ground their pupils in a good solid English education, combining the useful with the ornamental, drawing them on by persevering patience and kindness; always keeping in view their present and future welfare.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils under seven	£0	10	0
Upwards	0	15	0
Music	1	15	0
Boarders including Music & Tuition	8	15	0
Boarders exclusive of Music	7	10	0

Accommodation for two Boarders.

September 24, 1856. 41m4

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gotham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*

May 31, 1856. 25tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COUNTRY BUSINESS.

THE whole STOCK IN TRADE, with the good will of the business, lately carried on in the Village of Sharon, by William Lockhart, deceased, is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, which are new and very commodious. The stock is in good order, and comprises a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.,

And the business, as heretofore carried on for several years, is well known to have been very extensive, and such an opening to a person of business habits and moderate means is very seldom to be met with.

Sharon is advantageously situated in a healthy locality within three miles of the Railway Station at the Holland Landing, and four miles from that of Newmarket, and is surrounded by a populous and magnificently populous country, which cannot be surpassed in Western Canada.

Terms made known by application (if by letter, post-paid,) to

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Administrator to the Estate of the late William Lockhart.

Yonge Street, Toronto,
12th Sept., 1856. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having administered to the Estate of the late William Lockhart, Merchant of the Village of Sharon, hereby gives notice that he is the only person legally entitled to receive and discharge the debts due to the Estate, and to receive claims against the said Estate are requested to lodge the same with the subscriber, and all parties in debt to the Estate are hereby required to settle their accounts on or before the first day of November next, for which purpose a person duly appointed will always be found at Sharon to receive payments; and after the above date will be placed over for collection.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Administrator.

Yonge Street Toronto,
12th Sept., 1856. 40t

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerating prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins.
do. do. Barèges,
Alma Checks, and Robe Dresses.
Plain & Figured Grace and Gros de Naples,
Summer de Laines,
do. Cashemeres,
Printed Muslins,
Swiss Ginghams,
Brilliants,
Shawls.
Parasols,
Straw Bonnets,
Laces,
Ribbons,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Crockery,

HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS,

Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf.

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.

HENRY HARRIS,
Architect, Builder, &c.

Aurora, July 7th, 1856. 30tf

CASH FOR WHEAT,

AUGUST, 1856.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the public, that they are now erecting a Grain Elevator at the *Newmarket Railway Buildings*, and are prepared to pay the highest Cash price for any quantity of

Good Merchantable Fall and Spring Wheat,

Delivered at the Newmarket Station of the Northern Railway.

Extra Superfine Flour for Family use, and Mill Offals of all kinds, for sale on the lowest terms.

WILCOCKS & THORNE.

Newmarket, Aug. 26th, 1856. 37tf

Eccles, Carroll & Doyle,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Toronto. 1y1

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is adding largely to and increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

Nixon's *Book Store.*

Thomas Nixon

Keeps on hand a first rate article of TEA, which he will sell at the lowest remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store, opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public generally to his Stock of Groceries, comprising a choice selection of *Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.*

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the public, that they have now received their Fall Stock, comprising a

Large and excellent assortment of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Suitable for a general country business, and which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,

&c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE

Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customer's work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.

Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitchurch containing 200 acres. Ten acres are cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of good pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and it is most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Heasty adjoining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE.
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.

January 21, 1856. 6tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment!

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Sharon and the surrounding country, that he has now opened a

New Gentleman's Tailoring Establishment,

A few doors South of James Wilson's old stand in Sharon,

And as the business is superintended by himself personally, he feels confident of giving ample satisfaction.

☞All work warranted as to neatness and durability.

N. B.—Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted to fit

W. J. PRENTICE.

Sharon, Feb'y 7th, 1856. 81y

HENRY HARRIS,

CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.,

Aurora.

BEGS to inform the public, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work,

Plain or Ornamental,

In the above branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, good workmanship, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

House Joinery made to order on the shortest notice.

Aurora, Jan'y 21, 1856. 6

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of the

NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY,

And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes, and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry, the late Lessee, and that I have assumed and will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory, and have appointed Mr. W. A. Clark, of Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

Is now in complete working order, and is prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a handsome stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinetts,
Tweeds, Flannels,
Blankets, Plaid dress goods,
And Shawls,

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A. Clarke as Agent and Manager and having employed the best workmen that can be found, the subscriber hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage, which has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and deservedly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856. 1f-25

GEO. HUGHES,

BROWNSVILLE,

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods, which for.

Cheapness and Variety

He flatters himself is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

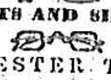
SUGARS,
TEAS,
COFFEES,
TOBACCOS,
RICE, &c., &c.
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
SATINETTS,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS,
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

LADY'S BONNETS,

CIRCULAR CAPES, &c., &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,



ROCHESTER TOOLS,

And in fact almost every article kept by Town or Country Merchants.

A GENERAL TAILORING & MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT

In connection with the above.

Brownsville, King, Jan'y 23, 1856. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE.

Lot 23, 6th Concession Township of King,

200 ACRES,

BETWEEN 50 TO 60 CLEARED;

A Beautiful stream of water runs through the Farm—which is within

SIX MILES OF AURORA,

On the Line of the Northern Rail Road.

TERMS are moderate and only one-third of the purchase money required down, the remainder in four yearly Instalments.

Enquire of

A. BOULTBEE.
Newmarket.

February 20th, 1856. 10tf

Particularly

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his Friends Neighbours, and the Public generally in and around the

VILLAGE OF AURORA.

For the patronage extended to him, would beg leave to inform all who may desire purchase

Goods Suitable for the Season,

That he is now opening an assortment which it is hoped will give satisfaction, with regard to

QUALITY AND PRICES,

To all who may favour him with a call.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

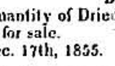
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH, or

PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON.

N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.

Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855. 2tf

STOVE  WAREHOUSE,

NEWMARKET,

NEXT DOOR TO J. MILLARD, MAIN-STREET.

G. MORTIMORE

WOULD return thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on him, and would respectfully announce that he has just received a *large assortment* of

COOKING, PARLOUR AND BOX STOVES,

OF THE NEWEST PATERNS,

which he intends to dispose of for Cash, and on short credit, at Toronto prices.

In connection with the above will be found a *general assortment* of

TIN, COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON-WARE,

Always on hand, or made to order.

Job Work

In all its branches done on short notice and with neatness. Terms moderate.

Newmarket, Dec. 19th, 1855. 1y1

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to contract for the erection of all kinds of Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds and Doors, constantly on hand

☞Residence—Water-Street, near the Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855. 1y1

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

George F. Giles,

BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop, in this Village, where he is prepared to trim

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.

Aurora, Feb. 12th, 1856. 9

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION,

KEPT by *NICHOLAS HAWKS*, This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.

Newmarket, Aug. 14th, 1856. 47tf

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment so long and favourably conducted by R. H. SMITH, Esq., and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

OF THIS

SPRING'S IMPORTATIONS,

Of the *LATEST STYLES*, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—among which will be found a good selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.,

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters,

Of American Manufacture,

For Ladies, Misses, Mens and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Dunstable

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS

Of the latest Parisian, English and and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS

Of the celebrated Rochester make,

With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley *SAWS.*

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Swedes IRON. ALSO STEEL

Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &C,

To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE

In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE,

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM

Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tuscan, Straw, and

FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c.

Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. Invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES
THRASHING MACHINES,
SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS,
STRAW CUTTERS,
ONE HORSE STEEL HOES,
HORSE RAKES, &C., &C.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON. & CO.

Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.

April 8, 1856. 17

A SELECTED

LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres each.	406 acres.
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254, 255, 256 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each.	400 acres.
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23, N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each.	200 acres.
4th. Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey,) together	350 acres.

Township of Artemesia.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each.	228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 & 21, West of T. and S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each.	90 acres

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

Jan'y 22, 1856. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.

For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.

May 11, 1856. 22tf

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having any claim against the Estate of the late Martin Pearson, are requested to present them for payment forthwith. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are notified to call and settle the same immediately.

Executors. { JOHN NASH, M. D. / JOSEPH MILLARD. / CLARKSON HAMBLETON.

Newmarket, Sept. 8th, 1856. 35w4

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscavado, Sugar, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived, and for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pure White Lead, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Raw Linseed and 15 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Morley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber, D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1856. 23

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

SIMPSON'S BREWERY,

With the Land and Buildings adjoining.

The above property is situated in the town of Newmarket adjacent to the Railway station, having a frontage of 300 feet on Ontario and Mill streets, and is admirably adapted for laying out in town lots. There is an excellent barn and stable on the premises. The material of the brewery being of the best description would be very valuable for building purposes. The Newmarket creek washes the eastern side of the lot, which is also well supplied with spring water. And the location is one of the best for a brewery distillery or foundry. Terms of sale, liberal. For particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Solicitor, Newmarket. H. CAWTHRA, Toronto.

☞All parties are hereby cautioned against removing the bricks or other material from the said premises, without permission of the above named.

Newmarket August 28th 1856. 47tf

TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

OF

INDIAN LANDS.

PLANS of the above Lands on a large Scale showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, swamps, &c., &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for sale in a few days at the principal Book Stores throughout the Province.

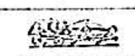
The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three townships in each, and will be sold at the low rate of five shillings each Sheet, or ten shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. All letters

DENNIS & BOULTON,
Surveyors & Agents.

Toronto, August 6, 1856. 36tf4

☞All papers in Canada West to publish for the month and send accounts to Dennis & Boulton.



AURORA

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish in the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO

An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.

Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856. 8y1

ALFRED BERRY, PAINTER,

AURORA.

AN ACROSTIC.

After years spent in toiling and tasking my brain;
Looking forward with hope, not to labour in vain.
From the fruits of my labor, in learning my trade,
Recompense I now seek for the progress I've made;
Endeavouring to give satisfaction to all
Desirous of favouring me with a call.

But first to the public I should like to make known,
Especially the friends of Aurora, my home,
Recently established, in Aurora I'm found.
Ready to attend to the public around; [carriage,
You then who want painting done, house, sign, or

Please call at Aurora, that prosperous village,
And test the ability of the painter who's name
Initials of each of these lines will proclaim;
Not boasting but telling the work I can do,
Those which I have mentioned, ornamental work to,
Each shall be promptly and well executed,
Reasonable charges, and all parties suited.

Acting with honour, justice and honesty,
Upright in dealings, this is my policy,
Requesting the public to give me a share
Of their patronage, which will be seen to with care,
Receiving fair prices for the value I give,
And follow the maxim, "to live and let live."

Aurora April 16, 1856. 18y1

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

Is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 1tf

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

HUNTER'S "MEDICAL SPECIALIST"

Is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary diseases, and is published on the 1st of every month at $1 a year, in advance. Specimen numbers sent on application to the Editor.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
No. 828 Broadway,
New York

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT

SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting or Riving and Shaving Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's, Aurora.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by any power equal to one horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

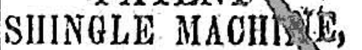
The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.

Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!



Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron

RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th, the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10 A. M.

Mail Train at 3.30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8.00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connects daily with steamer *J. C. Morrison*, on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [No 1] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of week with steamers *Buckeye State, Keystone State, Queen City*, and *Niagara*, one of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* or *Champion*.

J. L. GRANT. *Superintendent.*

Toronto, June 17, 1856. 30tf

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"

(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of 500 Subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being four times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will issue 25,000 copies per week.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the Backwoodsman, thousands upon thousands of whom receive the NEWS of the WEEK, or WEEKLY "COLONIST." No other journal in Canada has so respectable and at the same time so universal a circulation. The wholesale and retail Dealer, the Forwarder, and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking employment, will find it to their interests to advertise in a Newspaper which is certain to reach the highest as well as the humblest classes.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editions, and is seen by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS!!!

☞N. B.—To accommodate a large class of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations of Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 3d. per Insertion, or 5s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

	£	s.	D.
Daily Colonist, per annum	0	15	0
Extra for mailing single copies	0	2	6
Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed)	0	12	6
Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies	0	7	6
Do. in Clubs of five copies	1	5	0

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia,	*America,*
Persia,	*Europa,*
Asia,	*Canada,*
Africa,	*Niagara,*

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow;—Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

Messrs. Green and Hawkins,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c., &c., over the Wesleyan Book Room, 67 King-Street Toronto. 35y1

KNICK-KNACKS.

A Sad Picture.—The Buffalo *Express* contains the following:—A drunken woman fell yesterday morning in a shoveling lot the latter. Clinging about her neck with the energy of affection and the grasping grasp of fear, was a little child, who struggled with the sterteprious sounds that escaped its mother's bloated lips. It was a picture not for the painter, a moral not for the poet, but a stern, hard truth, for the practical philanthropist. Policemen raised the drunken inebriate from her wallow, and a kind man took the frightened child from its hold about that neck where it should have clung in confident affection. The reeling woman was taken to the station house, and the poor "motherless" babe, gaunt, pallid, hungered, and ragged, was placed under shelter, fed and clothed. God save the child.

A western paper advertises that: "*Run Away*.—A hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

When tired, and your patience is worn completly threadbare——then—" dare' it.

Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters *teant washing*."

The *Courrier de Havre* states that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up.

"So, Charley, I hear you have been to a juvenile party." "Well. I don't know what you call juvenile. There was no one there under five years old!"

The man who advertised for a wife some month's ago, and obtained one, has put a weed in his hat to indicate his sorrow at the defeat of the divorce bill.

"Tom, I tell (man) to his friend, "I think it highly dangerous to keep the bill of small banks on hand now a days. "Tim," answered the other, "I find it more difficult than doing so."

STEAM BEWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cumming Commander.
NEW YORK, 2150 " Robt. Craig, "
GLASGOW, 1052 " John Duncan, "

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....$75
A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....$75
Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
33 Broadway, New York.
New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec 6, 1855. 1

STEAMERS
ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIE & ONTARIO R. R.

WILL on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY. for Niagara, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a. m.
" " 12 00 noon.
and at 4 00 p. m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Browne's Wharf, foot of Church Street,

Steamer PEERLESS will leave from Wharf foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,
Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.
GEORGE B. REDFIELD,
Superintendent,
Toronto, May 22, 1856.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

TWELFTH YEAR.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE most extensively circulated, the most interesting, reliable, attractive, and cheapest publication of its kind, is the *Scientific American*. It has, by far, the largest circulation, and stands, by common consent, at the head of all other scientific papers in the world. Its contributors and Editors are practical, energetic, and experienced men, whose constant endeavor is to extend the area of knowledge, by presenting it to the mind, in a simple, attractive, and practical form.

The *Scientific American* is printed once a week, in convenient quarto form for binding, and presents an elegant typographical appearance. Every number contains Eight Large Pages of reading, abundantly illustrated with *Original Engravings*. All the most valuable patented discoveries are delineated and described in its issues, so that, as respects inventions, it may be justly regarded as an *Illustrated Repertory*, where the inventor may learn what has been done before him in the same field which he is exploring, and where he may bring to the world a knowledge of his own achievements.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week including *official copies* of all the *Patents* issued, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the *Scientific American* to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them *hundreds of dollars* annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

☞ TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, $2 a year, or $1 for six months.

CLUB RATES.

Five Copies, for Six Months..... $ 4,00
Five Copies for Twelve Months..... 8,00
Ten Copies for Six Months..... 8,00
Ten Copies for Twelve Months..... 15,00
Fifteen Copies for Twelve Months..... 22,00
Twenty Copies for Twelve Months... 28,00
For all Clubs of 20 and over, the yearly subscription only $1,40.

SPLENDID PRIZES.—PAID IN CASH.

In addition to the above liberal per centage offered to those who interest themselves to get up Clubs, the Proprietors will pay, in *Cash*, the following splendid Prizes for the largest Lists of Subscribers sent in between the present time and the first of January, 1857, to wit:

For the largest List..... $200
For the 2nd largest List..... 175
For the 3rd largest List..... 150
For the 4th largest List..... 125
For the 5th largest List..... 100
For the 6th largest List..... 75
For the 7th largest List..... 50
For the 8th largest List..... 40
For the 9th largest List..... 30
For the 10th largest List..... 25
For the 11th largest List..... 20
For the 12th largest List..... 10

Names can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the successful competitor, *immediately* after the 1st of January, 1857.

Letters should be directed (post-paid) to

MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton-Street, N. Y

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having canvassed for party support—without having established any intermediate agencies for the enlistment of public patronage—without having compounded beforehand for the co-operation of any clique, individual either in public or private life, announced his intention of publishing a first-class political Journal. The bitterness, the personal as well as political animosity which characterized Party Journalism throughout the Province led him to anticipate that a newspaper which should introduce a new era in the political literature of the Province by discussing public questions solely on their merits—by abandoning the practice of assailing those with whom it differed in opinion, and by appealing to reason and prejudice, could not fail to win its way into favor and influence with an intelligent community. Taking a retrospect from the present stand-point, the proprietor feels that he can congratulate himself on the realization of the highest anticipations. Only a few months after the journal was published, the readiness with which the public supported it justified him in the warranted in improving the form of the Journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily edition.—An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly, had to be made at a later date; and about 12 months ago, by the incorporation of the Daily *Patriot* with the *Leader*, another important step in advance was taken by the issue of an Evening as well as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen repeated issues each week were thus given from the same Press and under the same Proprietorship as that which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly Gazette of 1852, to win its way to public favour.

A few months subsequently, and before the *Leader* had completed the third year of its existence, a step still more important in newspaper improvement was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice which every other Journal on this continent—the New York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Times*, excepted—have shrunk from, he determined on discarding the handbill system of advertising by the use of large type, displayed over a great surface, and not only occupying space which might be devoted to reading matter, but destroying that harmony in the mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms so marked a feature in English Journals as compared with those of the United States, France and Germany. Along with this plan of condensation the Proprietor made simultaneously another change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the shape of an improvement. This change it is needless to say, was the adoption of the quarto form of publication. All these changes, however, exemplified a progress in the history of journalism which the Province had never before witnessed. And how sensible the reading public were of the improvement may be gathered from the fact, that before the completion of the third year of the *Leader*'s existence our paper was in the hands of FIFTEEN THOUSAND families, and could count between ninety and a hundred thousand readers. This patronage although unprecedented in the Province—was procured by no agency save that of the voluntary co-operation of an appreciative public. The readers of the various editions of our journals have not been indifferent to the fact that we had sacrificed in some measure the patronage of the advertising community solely for their benefit, in order, in the first place, that there might be more reading matter in the paper, and in order secondly, that the taste of an intelligent people might be gratified by the introduction of important mechanical improvements.

In the Fourth year of the Journal's existence we sit down to chronicle yet another step in its progress. We have already alluded to the sacrifices which we have made of advertising patronage, purely for the benefit of the reading community.—The time has come when we think the interests both of our readers and our advertisers may be advanced by an improvement altogether new in the progress of Canadian Journalism. To give proper facilities to the advertisers for display, at the same time that we more fully protect the interests of our readers by an ample record of the news of the day, is a problem which has cost some labour to solve. Whether we have succeeded, the future must in part be left to determine. Our plan is to discard the quarto form and throw open our columns for advertising display. We introduce at the same time the fine bread column of the English Daily Journals—so well suited to exhibit advertisement, and yet so well adapted to purposes of condensation when space is valuable, and it always must be in a leading political and general newspaper. With the introduction of the broad column, the Proprietor determined also on improving the quality of the printing paper; and with these changes we obtain an additional space nearly equal to four of our broad columns. The tendency of our change, however is more toward mechanical excellence and perfect workmanship than toward mere enlargement. We purpose to strive to show those who follow our Leadership what can be done in the way of newspaper progress. And we have that confidence in the intelligence, the refinement, and the good taste of a Canadian community that we shall not labor in vain.

In regard to the literary Department of the journal the public are the fittest judges whether there will be corresponding improvement. On this point it is out of place to say anything.

Our journal professes to speak on behalf of the intelligence of the Province. We claim for it the character of calmly discussing questions of political and social interest; of working with and for the body of the people rather than slavishly serving a party; and of furnishing intelligence of the most valuable kind in advance of any other journal in Canada.

Subscriptions to the above papers will not be discontinued till all arrears are paid and ordered to be stopped, unless at the option of the Proprietor. The subscription will run on, and be payable whether taken out of the Post Office or not, till the amount due be paid up. Money can safely be transmitted through the Post Office, and when enclosed in a letter "Registered," post-paid, and placed in the hands of any Postmaster, it will be at the risk of the Publisher. Such letters, containing money for subscriptions or advertisements, should be addressed, "JAMES BEATY," "Leader," or "Patriot," as the case may be, Office, Toronto.

All receipts for monies will be signed "ROBERT BEATY," no persons out of the office having authority to give receipts.

TERMS:

Morning Daily Edition at Five Dollars a year in Advance, otherwise Six Dollars.

Evening Edition same terms.

The Semi-Weekly Edition or United Empire, Published every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at Three Dollars, in Advance; when not so paid, Three-and-a-Half Dollars.

The *Weekly Leader*, Published every Wednesday Morning, at One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The *Weekly Patriot* also Published every Wednesday, at the same rate, One Dollar per Annum or Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

Fall Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the present year will be held in the undermentioned Districts, as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUITS.
Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty.

Perth,.....	Wednesday,.....	24th Sept.
Ottawa,.....	Tuesday,.....	30th Sept.
L'Original,....	Thursday,.....	9th Oct.
Cornwall,.....	Monday,.....	13th Oct.
Brockville,....	Monday,.....	20th Oct.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
Honorable J. B. Robinson, C. J.

Picton,.....	Tuesday,.....	23rd Sept.
Belleville,....	Monday,.....	29th Sept.
Kingston,.....	Tuesday,.....	14th Oct.
Cobourg,.....	Monday,.....	27th Oct.
Peterboro',....	Wednesday,.....	5th Nov.
Whitby,.....	Tuesday,.....	11th Nov.

HOME CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr. Justice McLean.

Sp[illegible]n,....	Tuesday,.....	23rd Sept.
[illegible]	Monday,.....	29th Sept.
Milton,.....	Wednesday,.....	8th Oct.
[illegible]	Tuesday,.....	14th Oct.
Niagara,.....	Monday,.....	20th Oct.
Hamilton,.....	Monday,.....	27th Oct.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr. Justice Richards

Cayuga,.....	Tuesday,.....	23rd Sept.
Simcoe,.....	Tuesday,.....	30th Sept.
Brantford,.....	Monday,.....	6th Oct.
Guelph,.....	Tuesday,.....	14th Oct.
Berlin,.....	Monday,.....	20th Oct.
[illegible]	Tuesday,.....	28th Oct.
Woodstock,....	Monday,.....	3rd Nov.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Honorable Chief Justice, Common Pleas

Goderich,.....	Wednesday,.....	24th Sept.
London,.....	Monday,.....	29th Sept.
St. Thomas,....	Thursday,.....	2d Oct.
Chatham,.....	Wednesday,.....	15th Oct.
Sarnia,.....	Wednesday,.....	22nd Oct.
Sandwich,.....	Monday,.....	27th Oct.

TORONTO CIRCUIT.
Honorable Mr. Justice Burns.

Toronto,.....	Monday,.....	15th Oct.

100 NAGG'S PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at $20 each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last.—The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on the Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the *Tribune*; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New York. The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard griping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. It is by turns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each gifted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficient policy of Industrial developement & Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbued, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborgines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpointe slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a 110-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our misdoubting anticipations. With no sikly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions,) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	29,500 copies
Semi-Weekly	14,175 "
Weekly	136,500 "
California edition	6,000 "
Total	186 175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves;) but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for

DAILY TRIBUNE, $6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY [illegible] five copies for $10.
WEEKLY, $2 a dozen copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $15; twenty copies TO ONE ADDRESS for $20; larger clubs, $1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856
OF THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the *Post*.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and the lively; the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the *Post* to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORK, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Mirriam" &c., in our first paper for January next.

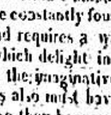
Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a Humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE,

Single Copy,	$2 00 PER ANNUM.
4 Copies,	$6 00 "
8 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10 00 "
13 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15 00 "
20 " (And one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20 00 "

Address, *always post paid*,
DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.



NEWS FOR FARMERS

REAPING AND MOWING ACHINES.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada.

MANNY'S PATENT COMBINED
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE
with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried, both in the United States and in Canada, and stands unparalled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaption to uneven surfaces.—Its means of adjustability to various heights of cutting. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side draft. The ease and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and *vice versa*. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheels, the joint and fever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground: and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Raker is enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain. Price, with two sets of knives, $130.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the raker have no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. Once oiling will last a whole day.

—ALSO—

Seymor and Morgan's Reaper, which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province.

Price $120.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

Price $110.

These Machines are all made under their own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stoves of every description.

Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landing.
February, 6th, 1856. 8y1

THE Undersigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best QUALITY.

All orders to be addressed to the undersigned, or to Wm. Lobb[illegible], Holland Landing.

HENRY BACON.
Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1856. 1y1.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New York, publish the following Periodicals.—They have a circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies Monthly. These Popular and Professional Serials afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public, with Pictorial Illustrations all subjects of interest, Biological, Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical, and Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative engravings; to Dietics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves health; who desires happiness, its direct result; who wants to live while he does live, live till he dies, and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practice its precepts."—*Fountain Journal*.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; Devoted to Phrenology Physiology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agriculture, Horticulture, Architecture, the Arts and Sciences, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published Monthly, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

"A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man written in the clear lively style of its practised editors, and afforded at the ridiculously low price of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation (50,000 copies) to a much higher figure."—*New York Tribune*.

Now is the time to subscribe. Sample numbers sent gratis. Agents Wanted. Inclose the amount, and direct as follows,

FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.
December, 1855.

Still Greater Attractions!

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.

FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME! 150,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

Especially devoted to the wants of the Ladies of America.

WHERE this Magazine is taken in a House, no others are wanted, as it contains all that could be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not make duplicate stereotype plates, it will be difficult to supply the demand. We expect our list for 1856 will reach 150,000 copies. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the Publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe reception is insured.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $2. Two copies one year, $3. Three copies one year, $5. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

☞ These terms cannot be deviated from, in no instance whatever.

Godey's Lady's Book and Sartain's Magazine, both one year for $4.50.

☞ A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent direct to any Post-master inclosing the request.

Subscribers in the British Provinces,

Who send for clubs, must remit 16 cts. extra on every subscriber, to pay the American postage to the lines. Address L. A. GODEY,
No. 113, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE
MAINE LIQUOR LAW:
ITS
ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND RESULTS,
INCLUDING A LIFE OF
HON. NEAL DOW.

Embellished with beautiful Steel portraits of HON. HORACE GREELEY,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
HON. NEAL DOW,
HON. GERRIT SMITH;

And portraits on wood of
REV. LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.
REV. JOHN PIERPONT, and
LUCRETIA MOTT.

Also, engravings representing the Residence of Neal Dow; an elegant Silver Pitcher, presented to him by the people of New Jersey; and a Map, showing the extent of Prohibition in the United States.

The work is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I. contains the Life of Neal Dow, including the Origin of the Maine Law, illustrated by appropriate engravings.

Part II. contains a History of the Maine Law movement in the United States, British Provinces, and foreign countries, containing valuable statistical table showing the political strength of the Maine Law party in the United States.

Part III. contains the Results of Prohibition in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as obtained by direct information from the residents of each county, given on the authority of Clergymen, magistrates, deacons and men of acknowledged reputation and influence in society.

Part IV. contains the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of the various States of the union, those enacted by the United States Government, and also the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Society of Friends.

There is a separate and copious index to each division and the whole is arranged with the design of making it "The Temperance Man's Text-Book." It is the first and only standard work on the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and no friend of prohibition should be without the facts which it contains. The work of which the temperance cause may well feel proud, has been given to the world by the "Maine Law Statistical Society" at a great outlay of capital, and it is only by an extensive sale that the expenses of so costly a book can be defrayed.

The work is compiled by Henry S. Clubb, Secretary of the M. L. S. S., and is accompanied by a pamphlet containing a list of officers and members of the Society for 1856.

Price, beautifully bound in Muslin, $1.50.

☞ Sent POST PAID, to any part of the British Provinces on receipt of the price.

Register letters and address

"WILLIAM H. ORR,
Assist. Sec. of M. L. S. S., for B. N. A.
Oshawa, C. W."

READY MADE CLOTHING.

DONALD SUTHERLAND

Begs to apprise his customers and the public in general, that he is now

Making up a Superior Stock of Clothing,

from his large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.,

AT

His Establishment in Water Street.

D. S. feels much pleasure in recommending these garments to the public, as he has engaged the services of an experienced Cutter from one of the largest Clothing Houses in New York, he feels confident that the most particular can be fitted.

Clothing of all kinds made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest style, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE GEORGE HAWLEY

PATENT

SHINGLE MACHINE,

FOR Splitting of Rived and Sawing Shingles, may be seen at Benjamin Pearson's Automaton.

It is capable of making from 2000 to 3000 shingles per hour, of superior quality. It works equally well for making heading, and is worked by 3 horse power, or a horse. It may be taken to the forest, attached by a belt to a horse power, and make 20,000 per day. It makes more shingles from a given quantity of bolts, of better quality in less time and with less power, than any other machine; and the shingles when made find a ready sale at high prices in the American Market. It will make fair work out of timber that could not be worked by hand. The machine is all of iron, is very strong and durable and not liable to break or get out of order, and so simple in construction and operation that any person of ordinary capacity readily learns to attend it. It has the still further recommendation of being a Canadian Invention and Patent.

The Subscribers hold the right for the United Counties of York and Peel, and will sell township or machine rights at great bargains. They will sell a machine and right at a price that the machine will pay its cost every twenty days, together, with cost of stock and labour of tending.

All who are curious to see it work, or who may think this statement large, are requested to call and witness its operation for themselves.

BENJAMIN PEARSON.
THOMAS PEARSON.
Aurora, April 11th, 1856. 18m3

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron
RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th the Trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M., arrives at Collingwood at 11.45 A. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6.00 A. M., arrives at Toronto at 10.10., A. M.

Mail Train at 3 30 P. M., arrives at Toronto at 8 00 P. M.

Mail Trains, North and South, connect daily with steamer *J. C. Morgan* on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train [North] connects on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with steamers *Buckeye State*, *Queen City*, and *Niagara*, which will leave upon the arrival of the Train from Chicago and intermediate ports.

The *Louisiana* leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Mail Train from the North connects every evening with steamers *Europa* and *Champion*.

J. L. GRANT, *Superintendent*.
Toronto, June 17, 1856. 20tf

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"
(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY,)

ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other Newspaper in Canada, and steadily increasing at the rate of [illegible] subscribers per month, or 6,000 per annum, being forty times as fast as any other Canadian Newspaper; and in a short time will be one [illegible] PER WEEK.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"

Is found on almost every gentleman's breakfast table in Toronto. The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper Canada,—the Clergy, the Merchant, and the Farmer, as well as at the fireside of the mechanic and man, the hands up to thousands of whom receive the News of the Week, or the Local "Colonist." No other journal in Canada has ever reached and at the same time so thoroughly circulated among the wholesale and retail Dealer, [illegible] Professional Man the Artisan, [illegible] employment, will find it to their benefit to advertise in a Newspaper which circulates to reach the highest as well as the humblest home.

Every advertisement which appears in the *Colonist* passes through all the Editorial [illegible] HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF READERS.

☞ N. B.—To accommodate [illegible] of Advertisers, Notices of Houses, Situations or Servants Wanted, not exceeding Four Lines each, will be published at 1s. 8d. per Insertion, or 5s. 9d. per week.

Merchants and others Advertising by the year, will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the United States papers.

THOMPSON & CO.,
Toronto, August, 1855. Publishers.

This paper after the 1st of July will be issued on the following terms for subscriptions:—

	£	s.	D.
Daily Colonist, per annum	0	16	0
Extra for mailing single copies	0	2	6
Tri-weekly or British Colonist (mailed)	0	12	6
Weekly Colonist or News of the Week, single copies	0	7	6
Do. in Clubs of five copies	1	5	0

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
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